ularly pleased and then the ladies left the room.

"Talking of Smith," said Sir Marmaduke, "what, wretched taste he had poor man! This place was quite thrown away upon him; he had no idea of its capabilities."

"No," replied a gentlman to whom I had bequeathed a legacy—"with the best intentions in the world Smith was really a very odd man."

"His house," added another, who used to dine with me three times a-week,' was never thoroughly agreeable:—it was not his *fault*, poor fellow!"

"No, no," said a *very* old friend of mine at the same time taking snuff from a gold box which had been *my* gift, "he did every thing for the best; but between ourselves Smith *was* a bore."

"It is well," said Mr. Mitts, "that talking of him has not the effect which is attributed to talking of another invisible personage! Let him rest in peace: for, if it were possible that he could be reanimated his reappearance here to claim his goods and chattels, and above all his wife would be attended with rather awkward consequences."

So much for my posthumous curiosity. Vain mortal that I was to suppose that after a dreamless sleep of ten long years, I could return to the living and find the place and the hearts that I once filled, still unoccupied! In the very handsome frame of my own picture was now placed a portrait of John Mitts, Esq. mine was thrown aside in an old lumber-room where the sportive children of my widow had recently discovered it, and with their mimic swords had innocently poked out the eyes of what they were pleased to denominate "the dirty picture of the ugly man."—My presumption has been properly rewarded; let no one who is called to his last account wish like me to be permitted to revisit the earth. If such a visit were granted and like me he returned invisibly all that he would see and hear would wound his spirit but were he permitted to re-appear *visibly* in *propria persona* mortifying indeed would be his welcome!

It is not my intention to bequeath to my reader a lecture, or a sermon, ere I return to my family vault: yet "the Post-mortem Cogitations of the late popular Mr. smith are not without a *moral*.

T. H. B.

From our old correspondent, of "Arlington."

THE HUNTING SHIRT.

SMALLWOOD'S REGIMENT.

The following interesting reminiscence of the Days of Trial, with a graphic description of a Corps that was composed of the chivalry of Maryland and formed the very elite of the army of Independence, in the memorable campaign of 1776, will, we are assured be read with gratification by all the Americans.

These details are selected from among a series of papers furnished by our venerable neighbour and Revolutionary veteran Major Adlum to Mr. Custis for "The Private memoirs of Washington."

"Smallwood's Regiment arrived in Philadelphia about the middle July 1776, the day after the militia of York Town got there. I happened to be in Market street when the Regiment was marching down it. They turned up Front till they reached the Quaker meeting House called the Bank meeting, where they halted for some time, which I presumed was owing to delicacy on the part of the officers, seeing they were about to be quartered in a place of worship. After a time, they moved forward to the door, where the officers halted, and their platoons came up, and with their hats off, while the soldiers with recovered arms, marched into the meeting house. The officers then retired and sought quarters elsewhere.

"The Regiment was then said to be eleven hundred strong; and never did a finer, more dignfied, and braver body of men face an enemy. They were composed of the flower of Maryland, being young gentlemen, the sons of opulent Planters, Farmers and Mechanics, from the Colonel to the private, all were attired in Hunting Shirts. I afterwards saw the fine corps on their march to join Gen. Washington.

"In the battle on Long Island, Smallwood's Regiment, when engaged with an enemy of overwhelmingly superior force, displayed a courage and discipline that sheds upon its memory an undying luster, while it was so cut to pieces that in the October following, when I again saw the regiment, its remains did not exceed one hundred men.

"Capt. Edward de Courcey, Captain Herbert, a Captain and a Doctor Stuart, of Smallwood's regiment. were among the prisoners taken at Long Island, with whom I became acquainted, while I was prisoner in New York.

"The wreck of the once superb regiment of Smallwood fought in the battles of the White Plains and the subsequent actions of the Jerseys, in the memorable campaign of 1776; terminating with the battle of Princeton, January '77, where the remains of the Regiment, reduced to little more than a company, was commanded by Captain, afterwards Governor Stone of Maryland."

NOTE, BY MR. CUSTIS.

The Hunting Shirt, the emblem of the Revolution, is banished from the national military, but still lingers among the hunters and pioneers of the far West.—This national costume, properly so called, was adopted in the outset of the Revolution, and was recommended by Washington to his army, in the most eventful period of the war of Independence.—It was a favorite garb with many of the officers of the line, particularly the gallant Colonel Josiah Parker.

When Morgan's Riflemen, made prisoners at the assault on Quebec, in 1775. were returning to the South, to be exchanged, the British garrisons on the route beheld with wonder these sons of the mountain and the forest. Their hardy looks, their tall athletic forms, their marching always in Indian file, with the light and noiseless step peculiar to there pursuit of woodland game; but, above all, to European eyes, their singular and picturesque costume, the Hunting Shirt, with its fringes, the wampum belts, leggins, and moccasins, richly worked with the Indian beads and porcupine quills of brilliant and varied dyes, the tomahawk and knife; these, with the well known death-dealing aim of these match'less marksmen, created in the European military a degree of awe and respect for the Hunting Shirt, which lasted with the war of the Revolution.

CATHOLIC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

This Assembly is now in session in this city—it was opened formally yesterday in the Cathedral. The Most Rev. Doctor Whitfield of course presided as Archbishop of Baltimore and celebrated the Mass of the Holy Ghost on the occasion.

The other Bishops present were the Right. Rev. Doctor David from Bardstown—the right Rev. Doctor England of Charleston—Right Rev. Doctor Rosati of St. Louis—Right Rev. Doctor Fenwick of Boston—Right Rev. Doctor Dubois of New York—Right Rev. Doctor Kenrick from Philadelphia—Right Rev. Doctor Rese, of Detroit and the Right Rev. Doctor Purcell of Cincinnati. The only Bishops entitled to seats who were not present are the Right Rev. Doctor Portier of Mobile (who arrived this day,) and the venerable Doctor Flaget of Bardstown the Senior Suffragan whose delicate state of health did not permit his travelling hither. A large body of priests, selected by the prelates as advising Theologians filled the Chancell. The appearance of the Sanctuary was exceedingly striking; the bishops wore capes and mitres and were seated on each side of the altar the priests in their sacred vestments occupied the front before the platform. After Mass, the Bishop of Charleston delivered a discourse on the nature of church government the objects and utility of councils and the peculiar benefits likely to arise from their celebration in this country.

The Prelates hold their legislative sessions daily every morning at nine o'clock the consultations of the Prelates and Theologians take place in the afternoon at four o'clock.

We shall give more ample details of this Assembly which is the highest local ecclesiastical tribunal of so large a body of our fellow citizens.—*Balt. Gazette.*

From the Baltimore Gaz. of Monday.

CATHOLIC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.—This Assembly terminated its session yesterday, the prelates having, after a High Mass, celebrated by the Right Rev. Doctor Fenwick, Bishop of Boston, & a sermon by the Rt. Rev. Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston, solemnly affixed their signatures to the acts. The appearance of the Sanctuary was the same as on the preceding Sunday;—but a peculiar solemnity was added by two circumstances on this day. The clergy and prelates came in procession from the Archbishop's residence, and entered at the front of the church, proceeding thro' the centre side of the principal altar, where they took their seats. This produced a very imposing effect;—it was the first time that ten mitres were worn by one assembly in the United States. The following officers of the council, and Theologians, were also splendidly attired viz:—

The Rev. Father Wm. McSherry, Provincial of the Society of Jesus.

The Rev. Father Nicholas Young, Provincial of the Dominicans.

The Rev. Doctor Lewis Plouol, Superior of the Sulpicians.

Very Rev. John Tessier } Theologians
Rev. Samuel Eccleston, } to the Archbishop of Baltimore.

Very Rev. Lewis Debarth, Theologian to the coadjutor of Bardstown.

Rev. Andrew Byrne, Theologian to the Bishop of Charleston.

Rev. John Odin, " to the Bishop of St. Louis.

Rev. John J. Chance, " to the Bishop of Boston.

Rev. John Power, " to the Bishop of N. York.

Rev. Peter Mauvernay " to the Bishop of Mobile.

Rev. John Hughes, " to the Administrator of Philadelphia.

Very Rev. Wm. Matthews, Theologian to the Bishop of Detroit.

Rev. Simon Brute, Theologian to the Bishop of Cincinnati.

Rev. Augustus Jeanjean, Theologian from the Diocess of New Orleans.

The *Promoters* of the Council were the Right Rev. the Bishop of Boston and the Rev. Dr. Deulol.

The Secretaries. Rev. Doctor Edwd. Damphoux, and his assistant, Rev. John Hoskyns.

Master of Ceremonies, Rev. John J. Chance—his assistant, Mr. Henry H. Burges.

Chanters, Rev. John Randanne and Rev. Peter Fredet.

The second circumstance with which we were struck was the mode of subscribing the acts. Each prelate in the proper order of his place, went alone to the altar and subscribed the record which had been laid upon it by the Secretary, after he had read the titles of the acts, and the fathers had given their verbal assent by the expression, *placet*, upon the question having been put by the Archbishop.

The Council adjourned to the third Sunday after Easter in the year 1837.—Conformably to the discipline of the Catholic Church the acts of the Synod will not be published until after they shall have been submitted to the examination of the supreme head of the church, that their conformity with the doctrine and the general discipline of the whole body of the other churches of the Catholic communion throughout the whole world might be thus ascertained; and thereby the essential unity of the entire collection of members be preserved and secured, whilst sufficient liberty is given to each special portion, to legislate according to its own peculiar circumstances.

Some of the prelates and their companions and attendants have already departed for their homes.

We had begun to be somewhat uneasy, from the long silence of our friend Major Downing that either some disaster had befallen him, or that he had been sent on some distant service, which might deprive our readers of the pleasure, at least for a time, of reading his correspondence. We are glad to find that our fears were without foundation. We have received a letter dated at Washington, which shows that he is still at the seat of goverment; and by his own account, he is as much occupied as ever in the public affairs. At the same time, there is some evidence in the letter, that his manners have become more turbulent than they have heretofore been,—the effect, probably, of bad company, and bad examples. We still have confidence in his principles; and shall not lose it except upon the strongest proof that they have become corrupted.—We shall be better able to judge how this may be by the course of future events. At present, we are confident there is at least one honest man in "The Government."—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

WASHINGTON, 9th October, 1833.

To my old friend, Mr. Dwight,
New York Daily Advertiser.

We have just got the election news from Philadelphy, and I and the Gineral aint over and above tickled by it after all, seein that our folks promised us to get the hull on't, *and Girard's mony too.* But I tell him we'll git that next year; and as we have now got the deposits out of the bank, it's glory enuff for one spell.

I got a letter from Zekel Bigelow t'other day, who I see is pretty busy now in Wall street, and will soon take the shine off the most of the Brokers there. He says he and the rest of the brokers got nocked all aback by squire Biddle agreein to take the branch notes from the deposit banks, instead of lettin them banks send them away west and south themselves, and which would cost them or the Government about 3 per cent., unless they let the brokers do it for a trifle less. This move of Squire Biddle seems to puzzle the Brokers considerable; and Zekel says this aint the first time the Squire has trod on the toes of the Brokers. And as Zekel is now turned broker himself; he don't seem to like the Squire as well as he used to; but he thinks the Squire can't stand it long, and that he only does it now because we have a little mny left in his bank, and as soon as we take that away, and which we are doin now as fast as we can, that then the Squire will say he has nothing more to do with the Government, and let ev'ry bank take care of its own bills—and Zekel says, let ev'ry man "skin his own skunks."—And then it's Zekel's notion the Brokers will have their day. He says as it is, he is makin a pretty good livin in shavin drafts from 1-4 1 1-2 per cent, which the U. S. Bank used to take and collect for nothin. He is however plagy wrathy with the deposit banks in New York makin mony so plenty there, for Mr Taney, our new Secratary of the Treasury, has tell'd em to use up in New York, pretty much all the Government mony they collect there (and they collect pretty much the hull on't)—and so Zekel thinks there will be trouble away west, where they haint got as many banks and as much mony as they have in Wall street, and so he thinks of taking a turn down there soon, for he says there is no chance for brokers where mony is as plenty as blackberries.

The keenest folks we've got to look out for us about the country is the District Attorneys. They haint got much to do now in the way of their office, and we make em attend to other matters. We've got a rale sharp little fellow to keep an eye out on Squire Biddle, and got him in the bank too. So that the squire can't get round him no way. That report he made to the Gineral t'other day, was nigh upon as good as my bank report. In some things it is much better, for my "report" only tell'd folks what I saw, and what I knew,—but his goes a trifle further—it tells the Gineral pretty much all about what he did'nt see and what he don't know, and that's more than most folks can do; and gives things a plagy curious lawyer's twist, that helps us along considerable. *I* suppose now the squire will answer this, and tell all about it; and we was plagy fraid he'd do it before the election in Phyladelphy. But it wont do him no good now; we have had the first lick at him, and that, the Gineral says, is the best part of the battle I and the Gineral was lookin over the accounts that I had taken when I was examinin the bank, and comparing them with this cute little fellow's report, and once and a while the Gineral would snort out I tell you. And says he, Major, if by any chance we lose Amos Kindle, we must git that little District attorney here with us—he's a puzzler, aint he? That he is, says I Gineral; but I'm afraid, says I, that the Squire will puzzle him, and us too, when he comes out with his reply.

But there is one thing, Major, says the Gineral, that *I* dont see how Biddle can git round and that is, how he dares to take upon himself to do what only could be done by the Directors. Look at the Charter, there it is as plain as A. B. C. He has no right to do a single thing, unless the Directors are all present, and agree to it "Well, says I, Gineral, that is a puzzler; and yet, all the Bank folks say he does right; and its more their business than ourn. And, says I, Gineral, come to think on't and the notion never struck me before, but I begin now to believe that Squire Biddle is a rale Jackson man. Why, says he, Major, you are as crazy as a mad rooster—how can you make that out? Why, says I, I do raly believe when the Squire did any thing without the Dirrectors, he said "*I take the responsibilty*"—the Gineral got up, stamp'd round a spell; and, says he Major, you beat all natur. But this tickled the Gineral considerable.—Well, says he, Major, if I only knew he said so, I'd put all the deposits back again in the Bank to-morrow; for I do like a man who aint afraid of responsibility.

We come nigh havin a pretty considerable riot here last night. I and the Gineral had been to bed about two hours, and had jist got threw talkin over matters, and got into a kinder doze, when we was startled by the tarnalest racket you ever hear tell on. The Gineral jump'd right on eend, and run and got his hickory, and I ater him, with the only thing I could get hold on handily—never mind your Regimentals and Corderoys, Major, says he, and down stairs we went, side by side, and I a leetle ahead on him;—for I always like to lead into scrapes, & out of scrapes. There is a long room where the most of our folks git together, to talk over matters every night, and eat supper; and some times they git into a kinder squabble, but keep quiet. But this time some how they was in a terrible takin and smashin things. They was all at it, Editors, and Auditors, and Secretaries Clerks, and under Post Masters, and Contractors, jawin & poundin one another, and Amos among the thickest on em. The Gineral look'd on for about a minit, and, says he, Major, shall I go in, or will you? I dont like to do it says he, for they have all done us much service, but we cant let this riot go on. Well, says I, Gineral, do you give me your Hickory, and says I, I'll go at em' and make short work. Take care Major, says he, how you hit, and who you hit. Never mind, says I, Gineral, "I'll take responsibility." Will you, says he, well here's my Hickory;—for, says he, Major, tho' I dare do eny most any thing, I must confess I dare not take *that* responsibility. And with that he went to bed; and I went at em, and such a time I never had. The first clip I made was at Amos,—but he dodged it, and I hit one of the Editors of the Globe, and nocked him about into the middle of next week.

One fellow got a fryin pan and made fight, but it was no use, for in a less than a minit I clear'd em all; as soon as they come to know who it was, they kinder tried to curry favour; and one said one thing, and one another and every one tried to shuffle off upon the others, it was a considerable spell before I could get the cause on't; and then it turn'd out that the dispute began about the public deposits, and the next President, and a new Bank, and Mr. Duane, and Squire Biddle, and Mr. Van Buren, and all mixed up so I could'nt make head nor tail on't. Now, says I my boys, make an eend on't; and with that I slap'd the old Hickory down on the table and I made their teeth chatter. My dander is up, says I, and one word more and I'm down upon you. What, says I, a riot here at midnight—aint it "glory enuf for you, says I, to sarve under the Gineral?"—If it aint, says I, then I'm mistaken, and Mr. Van Burun too,—for he thinks it is,—and I think so too. And now, says I, no more jawin—and I left them; and when I got back to the Gineral, I found him in a terrible takin, and it was nigh upon day light afore we could git to sleep. *He* was all the while talking about Amos Kindle and the rest on em; and I do raly believe the Gineral would never have gone to sleep, unless I tell'd him I would stick by him; and whenever the folks about us got into a snarl; if he would only lend me his hickory, "I'd take the responsibility."

Yours to Sarve,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

The Alabama Case.—Since our last paper was issued, the annexed proclamation of the Governor of Alabama has come to hand. It does not tend to allay our anxiety about the consequences of this unhappy controversy. The Governor, it will be seen, has issued his orders to bring all offenders against the State laws to justice; that is, to arrest all who shall attempt to execute the orders of the president & bring them before the State tribunals. So that if the Government persists in the execution of its duty, we can see no other result than actual collision and bloodshed. As both parties seem determined, we cannot perceive how the affair is to terminate peaceably, although we sincerely hope that some mode may present itself to avert any other termination of it. The Government paper of Saturday is almost entirely filled with official documents on the subject, comprising chiefly the correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of War and the Governor of Alabama. We will not now publish these papers in extenso, as they will probably soon form a part of the Executive communication to Congress, and be accompanied by all the information which the Government possesses on the subject. We shall however give such an abstract of the correspondence, as will present its leading features to our readers. The Secretary argues the question elaborately, and vindicates with great ability the right and the duty of the Government to protect the Indians from the intrusion of the whites. The Governor too, displays much talent in replying to the Secretary's arguments, and maintaining his own side of the question. The proclamation of the Governor, being decisive as to the course which the State means to pursue, we give it at large and without delay!

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

To the Citizens of the counties in the Creek Nation

The Secretary of War, by the direction of the President of the United State has instructed the Marshal of the Southern District of Alabama, to remove all white persons from the territory ceded by the Creek Indians, by the treaty of March, 1832, which territory is composed of the counties of Benton, Talledega, Randolph, Coosa, Tellapoosa, Chambers Russell, Macon and Barbour.

These counties have been established and organized by the General Assembly, in conformity with the views and policy of the Federal Government, and in pursuance of the Constitution of this State.

The order, if executed, will result in a destruction of the property belonging to the inhabitants of these counties, to an almost incalculable amount and inflict upon them other great and irreparable injuries, not less calamitous than those which would mark the invasion of a public enemy.

By virtue of this treaty, the Government of the United States have assumed the right of removing by an armed force, not only all persons who have settled upon the public lands but those also, who, in the opinion of its agents, have committed trespasses upon the improvements of the Indians, which are their private property; thereby undertaking, without any lawful authority, and in violation of our common constitution, to regulate matters which belong exclusively to the laws and tribunals of this State.

The order for the removal of the settlers must necessarily be attended with the expulsion of our civil officers, the suppression of our courts, and in fact, the destruction of the State Government throughout these counties.

The right of jurisdiction being admitted the right to the use of the means that are indispensable to its exercise, attaches as a necessary consequence; and yet a military force is displayed upon our borders, to render inoperative all the measures which have been adopted by the State Government for the extension and enforcement of its laws.

The course which the General Government has adopted, and is now pursuing, is a palpable and indefensible invasion of the acknowledged rights of this State, and in its tendency, utterly subversive of our free and happy form of Government.

There are now thirty thousand of our people alarmed at the horrors of starvation on one side, and of military execution on the other. In this hour of their afflictions, I recommend and exhort them to look with abiding and undoubting confidence to the majesty of the law. *It* will cover them over with a shield impenetrable to the sword and bayonet.

In order, therefore, that "the laws may be faithfully executed," and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, I hereby require all civil officers of the counties aforesaid, to be attentive to the people, upon whom any crimes may be committed, and upon whom and whose property there may exist well founded apprehensions, that crimes are intended to be committed, by issuing all such warrants and other process as may be necessary to bring offenders to justice, particularly such as are guilty of murder, false imprisonment, house burning, robery, forcible entries, and all such like heinous offences.

And all good citizens are required, when duly and legally called upon, to aid and assist in the execution all such process as may be issued by the competent authorities, and according to the laws of the land. And furthermore it is enjoined upon the citizens in counties aforsaid, to yield a ready obedience to any precept or process that may issue from the Courts of the United States or this State; and especially to abstain from all acts of unlawful violence towards the Indians, who, being ignorant of our laws, and of their rights, should be taught to look upon their more intelligent neighbours for information and protection.

Given under my hand & the seal of the State, at Tuscaloosa, this 7th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1833, and in the 58th year of the Independence of the United State of America.

JOHN GAYLE.

By the Governor:
JAMES I. THORNTON, Sec. of State.

In the notice which we took of this subject in our last paper, we were led into error in a matter of fact, which it is proper for us promptly to correct. We stated on very respectable, but it appears misinformed authority, that the Government Agent, who lately proceeded to Alabama, took with him "a large sum of money." So it was reported and believed; and the impression was that the funds were to be employed in some way to procure the peaceable adjustment of the controversy; but we have since learned that this was incorrect. He carried but a thousand dollars or so, for the expenses and contingencies of his journey.

Nat. Intel.

The National Intelligencer has furnished some extracts from a debate in the first Congress under the present Constitution, on the mode of removal from office of the heads of Departments. The question was, should the President exercise the power alone, or by and with the advice of the Senate, or should those officers hold their stations during good behaviour? Those who contended for the exclusive power of the President, as most expedient, relied upon *impeachment* as one of the checks against its abuse. Many pure and wise men, however, contended strongly against the power being solely entrusted to the hands of the President; for, with prophetic eye, they discovered that we were not always to have a Washington at the head of affairs. Among the extracts on this side of the question, we were struck with the following passage from the speech of a Mr. *Jackson*, of Georgia, whose language, on the occasion, most accurately describes what has been done by his *namesake* now in the White House. It is history rather than prophecy.

Mr. JACKSON said—"The proposed regulation, I apprehend, is not intended to stop with the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Let it be remembered, that the Constitution gives the President the command of the military. If you give him complete power over the man with the strong box, he will have the liberties of America under his thumb. It is easy to see the result. If he wants to establish an arbitrary authority, and finds the Secretary of Finance not inclined to second his endeavors, he has nothing more to do than to remove him, and get one appointed of principles more congenial with his own. Then, says he, I have got the army; let me have but the money, and I will establish my throne upon the ruins of your visionary Republic. Let no gentleman say I am contemplating imaginary dangers, the mere chimeras of a heated brain. Behold the baleful influence of the royal prerogative when officers hold their commissions during the pleasure of the crown!"

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Nov. 2.

Appointment by the Governor & Council of Maryland—JOHN ALEXANDER, Esq. to be associated with the Surveyors appointed by the States of Virginia and Delaware in surveying the Sea Coast and inlets of the Peninsula with a view to the improvement of the navigation, &c. under a joint resolution of the several legislatures to that effect.

We learn that the *Hon* JOHN MCLEAN of Ohio was nominated for the presidency on Monday last, in Baltimore, at the Mechanics and Working-men's meeting in Monument Square. There was no nomination for Vice-President.

We copy the following paragraph from the Virginia Political Arena of the 29th ult.

"The rumors in relation to the Post Office "Department begin to assume a definite form. "The District papers are silent on the subject, "but from various sources we learn, that the "*insolvency* of the establishment is the prevailing topic of conversation in the city. The deficiency is variously estimated."

[From the Maryland Republican.]

Prince Georges County Election.—We extracted an article last Tuesday from the Baltimore Republican commencing, "*The question settled,*" which seems to have had more influence in starting a new question than settling an old one—at least if the old one be settled its ghost is very unquiet. The most direct information which has since reached us in relation to the Prince Georges Election is to this effect:—That eleven tickets were rejected by the judges of elections, for want of correctly designating the persons or object—but that *a majority of those tickets were in favor of Mr Pratt;* consequently if the House decides that they ought to have been counted they will increase his majority.

Peter D. Vroom, Esq. was on the 25th ult. elected Governor of New-Jersey, by a joint meeting of the Council and Assembly, held at Trenton.

REMARKABLE PASSAGE.—The packet ship Virginian, Captain Harris, from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 11th of September in 17 days. She made the run from land to land in *fourteen days.* So pleasant was the weather that her royals were not taken in during the passage.

NEW ORLEANS:—A New Orleans paper estimates the deaths in that city from Cholera and Yellow fever at 10,000, within the last 12 months—more than one fifth of the whole population.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.—The Brig Halcyon arrived at Boston on Sunday last from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the 15th of September. The Captain states that there had been no general engagement between the forces of the two brothers since the assault on the city on the 5th September, but frequent skirmishes had taken place. On the evening of the 12th, a party of Miguelites obtained possession of the Convent on the east side of the city, but in the morning a frigate anchored in the river and opened a fire upon it, killing about 150 men and dispersing the remainder.—Don Miguel has possession of the suburbs of Lisbon, and Don Pedro of the city and forts, with an open water communication.—Don Pedro has force sufficient to withstand any attack, and keep the Miguelites out of the city, but the Miguelites are too strong for him to act on the offensive, and therefore he cannot drive them out of the country.

INDIAN TREATY.

We understand that a treaty has been negotiated with the Indians west of Lake Michigan, for the cession of all their lands between that Lake and the Mississippi, and of their reservations in the peninsula of Michigan.—The commissioner, Gov. Porter, Col. Owen and Col. Weatherford, have procured the relinquishment of the Indian title to this valuable region upon favorable terms, and deserve much credit for the successful result of the negotiation. This cession extinguishes the whole Indian title to land north of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the Miami reservation on the Wabash and the district north of *Grand* River, in Michigan.—*Globe.*

From the Washington Globe.

It will be seen by the advertisements inserted in this day's paper, that the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to pay off the whole of the four and a half per cent stock of the United States, amounting at this time to the sum of $2,041,611 71.

This is the last instalment of that stock and by the terms of the contract was redeemable at any time after the 31st of December next, at the pleasure of the United States. But the law by which this stock was created requires, that at least six month's notice of the intended reimbursement should be given, and consequently, the United States cannot insist on paying it and refuse to continue liable for the interest until the expiration of the six months after notice of the intention to redeem. But as the Secretary is prepared to pay off the whole amount, the second advertisement offers to the holders the option of immediate payment if they will consent to accept it.

The day named in the advertisement is now the earliest that the law permits, for its peremptory redemption without the consent of the holders.

This instalment originally amounted to the sum of $2,227,363 98 cents; some few purchasers have reduced the amount due to the sum first above mentioned.

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